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PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXVI.

LIBONIA, FRANK. CO., PA., AUGUST, 1900.

No 8

Circulation FOR JUNE: Number of copies mailed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by Postoffice receipts **354,001**
Bulletin . . . FOR JULY: Number of copies printed of Park's Floral Magazine, as indicated by press counters **363,000**

Address all advertising communications to **THE ELLIS COMPANY, Advn'g Managers,**
 713-718 Temple Court, New York, N. Y.

A BARGAIN PREMIUM.

12 Splendid Foliage and Winter-blooming Plants, with Park's Floral Magazine One Year, For Only 25 Cents.

THIS Marvellous Offer Good Only Till Sept. 15th, 1900.

Until September 15th I will, for 25 cents, send PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE one year, and securely pack and mail the following collection of 12 choice winter-blooming plants as a premium. The plants are in fine condition, and I guarantee them to reach you safely. Potted in three-inch pots and later shifted into four-inch ones, by the time frost comes you will have a windowful of choice plants that will supply beautiful flowers and foliage throughout the winter months. Please note the list:

Sansevieria Zeylanica, a superb foliage plant of the easiest culture; leaves succulent, erect and stately, rich green with silvery, zebra-like markings. See engraving.

Acalypha Sanderiana, the new and elegant everblooming pot plant so much praised by those who have tried it. It deserves general cultivation.

Begonia speculata, the new grape-leaf hybrid Rex sort; a grand foliage pot plant.

Cuphea platycentra, lovely winter-bloomer; bears a profusion of exquisite scarlet flowers with black tip.

Eupatorium riparium, bears clusters of white flowers in mid-winter; of easy culture and sure to bloom; fine for cutting.

Peristrophe angustifolia variegata, a trailing plant with dark green leaves blotched rich golden yellow; sure to bloom freely; rich carmine flowers with golden spot.

Heterocentron alba, a modest pure white flower, easily grown; sure to bloom in winter.

German Ivy. As a rapid-growing foliage vine for the house this is unsurpassed. It will grow in dense shade, and the graceful leaves are of a delightful green color.

Fern, choice named window sort, a beautiful foliage plant.

Strobilanthes antiochyllus, a sure winter-blooming plant; graceful dark foliage and showy tubular lavender flowers.

2 Choice Plants from our large collection, our selection.

SUBSTITUTES.—If you have any of the above select substitutes from Begonias in variety, Fuchsias, Salvia, Smilax, Achimenes, Ruellia, Acalypha Macaefana, Justicia, Plumbago capensis alba, Double Daisy, etc., etc. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Frank. Co., Pa.

NOTE.—Club with your neighbor, sending 50 cents for two collections and subscriptions, and I will add 4 splendid Giant Freesia bulbs or a plant of your own selection for the favor. Order at once.

NOTE.—I can still supply the choice collection of plants offered last month. I regret, however, that these plant collections cannot be mailed to my Canadian friends.



HYACINTHS! HYACINTHS!

A Superb Premium Collection. 10 Fine Blooming-Sized Bulbs in 10 Finest Named Sorts. An Unparalleled Offer.

For 25 cents I will mail PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE one year and the following choice collection of named Hyacinths as a premium, paying postage and guaranteeing safe arrival:

SHADES OF RED.

Gertrude, bright waxy pink, truss large and compact; a fine show variety.

Gen. Pelissier, rich crimson scarlet, splendid spike, very early; beautiful.

Gigantea, light rose, large bells, extra large compact truss; very early.

SHADES OF WHITE.

Baroness von Thuyll, snow-white, elegant, compact truss, very graceful bells; superb for either pots or beds.

Voltaire, exquisite creamy white, large, handsome truss; very attractive.

Madam Vanderhoop, pure white, large bells, splendid truss; very fine.

SHADES OF BLUE.

Charles Dickens, beautiful blue shading to porcelain; large bells and grand truss.

Grand Maitre, immense truss of ultramarine bells, shaded porcelain; handsome.

King of the Blues, extra large bells of rich dark blue; huge, compact truss.

YELLOW.

Ida, pure bright yellow, surpassing all other yellow Hyacinths in color, form and truss. A magnificent truss.

25 cents will pay for the above Hyacinth Premium and PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE for a year. If already a subscriber send the name of a friend or flower-lover to whom you wish the MAGAZINE sent, and get the premium mailed to your own address.

These Choice Hyacinths were all imported from Holland this season, and though not large bulbs they are well matured, and can be depended upon for a fine display of flowers. The finest hardy sorts are represented, and all the distinct leading colors. They will bloom well either in pots in the house in winter, or bedded out for spring blooming. I offer these bulbs with confidence, feeling assured that they will please all who give them a trial. Unlike many Hyacinths offered these will increase in size and beauty for several years, whether potted or bedded. Full directions for management will accompany the bulbs.

For bedding in quantity I will mail 25 bulbs of each sort, 250 bulbs in all, for \$6.00; or 50 of each, 500 bulbs, for \$12.00, including the MAGAZINE one year.

CHOICE NAMED DOUBLE HYACINTHS.

Chas. Dickens, the finest double dark blue Hyacinth; splendid large bells and extra large truss.

Noble Par Merite, fine deep pink, superb large truss. Unsurpassed by any double Hyacinth of its color.

La Tour d'Auvergne, pure white, large double bells, grand heavy truss; exquisite.

These three splendid Double Hyacinths will be mailed to anyone sending a club of three subscribers (75 cents), or they will be added to the Hyacinth Premium of single sorts for 15 cents additional (40 cents in all). I recommend the single Hyacinths as best for general culture, but these are of the finest Double Hyacinths, and worthy of a place in every collection. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

ORDER EARLY.—For the last two seasons I have been unable to supply all who wanted the Hyacinth Premium. I did not have enough bulbs to go round. I hope to have enough this season, but to be sure of your supply it would be well to order early. The bulbs will be ready to mail early in September. If you want your order acknowledged before the bulbs are ready to mail enclose an addressed postal card with your order.

ROEMER'S GIANT PRIZE PANSIES.

For many years Mr. Frederick Roemer, of Germany, has given the Pansy special attention, and has developed a race which, for size, variety and attractiveness cannot be surpassed. The plants are of thrifty, compact habit, and the flowers of enormous size, and exhibit wonderful colors and rich variegations. There are no finer Pansies in the world than Roemer's Giant Prize, and I offer a collection of 10 packets, embracing all shades and variegations, as a premium to anyone paying 25 cents for a year's subscription to the FLORAL MAGAZINE, as follows:

White, in variety, pure white, white with eye, white with spots, white shaded, etc.

Red in variety, bright red, rosy red, rich scarlet, red with tints and shadings, etc.

Blue in variety, dark blue, dark violet, rich purple, and blue margined, etc.

Black in variety, coal black, black blue, jet black, dark violet, purplish black, etc.

Yellow in variety, rich pure yellow, golden yellow, yellow with eye, shaded, etc.

Striped and Flaked, all distinctly striped and flaked and splashed etc.

Blotched and Spotted, pure ground colors with peculiar and odd markings.

Shaded and Margined, margined and rayed in beautiful tints and shades.

Azure in variety, light blue, ultramarine, azure, lavender blue, strikingly marked.

Mixed Colors in variety, superb shades and markings, many rare varieties.

If you are already a subscriber you can have the MAGAZINE sent to any flower-loving friend. It will be appreciated. If you wish a grand bed of Pansies next spring—a bed rivaling the Tulips in show and beauty, sow the seeds during summer. Try it. You will be astonished and delighted with the result. Ad dress

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.



SPLENDID ROMAN HYACINTHS.

For winter-blooming in the window there is no bulb that surpasses the various Roman Hyacinths. The bulbs are potted and kept in the dark for three weeks, then brought to the light, and in a very short time come into bloom. They are absolutely sure to bloom, and each bulb will throw up several spikes of graceful, deliciously-scented bells. I offer this choice collection,

Five Bulbs, Only 15 Cents:

- 1 White Roman Hyacinth, pure white, very fine, large, blooming-sized bulb, selected.
- 1 White Roman Hyacinth, pure white, very large bulb, extra selected.
- 1 Blush Roman Hyacinth, waxy light-pink, splendid bulb.
- 1 Rose Roman Hyacinth, dark rose, splendid bulb.
- 1 Blue Roman Hyacinth, very fine blue, splendid bulb.

These bulbs are all first-class, and may be grown in dishes of water or pots of earth, either singly or in clumps. They are the earliest-blooming of all Hyacinths, and always give satisfaction. Ask your neighbor to club with you, order two collections, and I will add two Giant Freesias to your order. My stock is limited. Orders filed and filled in rotation as soon as the bulbs arrive, early in September. Address

GEO. W. PARK,
Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.



GOSSIP.

Dear Flower Folks:—I have eight Chinese Primroses which have been full of blossoms since November. I have four colors, red, pink, lilac and white. I have also double scarlet Geraniums, two Nicotianas full of starry white flowers, double pink Petunias, and a Champion Rose full of buds and one rose opened to-day. I have tried several kinds of Roses for winter-blooming, but this has been a success with me. A year ago I had nine large roses on the bush at once, and it was only about a foot high. I have a six-year-old plant of Epiphyllum Cactus which fills the upper half of a common window, and had over eighty blossoms in December and January. Some of my Pelargoniums are showing buds, and in another month will be gay with their great velvety blooms. Then I had a Hydrangea which had seventeen heads of bloom last spring, some of them ten inches across. It took a large window to hold that until I put it out in June. It was never quite so pretty after that, as it changed color soon after getting out of doors.

We burn wood here altogether, and I keep a dish of water on the stove all the time. I do not have shades at the windows, and if I had I would roll them as high as I could. The reason so many fail to have blossoms in winter is they do not give sun enough, or the room is too warm or too dry. I find a weekly application of manure water a very good thing after the buds begin to show, if one wants to see them at their best.

Now, Mr. Editor, I hardly ever see a letter from Canada, and I would not have Americans think we do not like flowers up in this cold country. There are many here who cultivate flowers with good success. There is no luck in the business, at all. Some of my friends say "You have such luck with flowers." It is no colder here than in northern New England. Mrs. M. N. Corey.

Kingscroft, Que.

TEN WEEKS FOR 10 CENTS.

That big family paper, THE WESTERN WEEKLY, of Denver, Colo. (founded 1890) will be sent ten weeks on trial for 10c; clubs of six 50c; 12 for \$1. Special offer solely to introduce it. Latest mining news and illustrations of scenery, true stories of love and adventure. Address as above and mention PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE; stamps taken.

\$8 Paid Per 100 for Distributing Samples of Washing fluid. Send 6c. stamp. A. W. SCOTT, Cohoes, N. Y.

EARN

by selling Baker's Teas, etc., among your friends. Write for catalogue; choose your premium; then take orders. No money required if reference is given. Furniture, Crockery or Cash Commission also given. Express Paid.

W. G. BAKER, Dep't A R, Springfield, Mass.

WATCH AND CHAIN FOR ONE DAY'S WORK.



Boys and Girls can get a Nickel-Plated Watch, also a Chain and Charm for selling 11-2 dozen Packages of Bluine at 10 cents each. Send your full address by return mail and we will forward the Bluine post-paid, and a large Premium List. No money required.

BLUINE CO., Box 386, Concord Junction, Mass.

Have you not seen in our pages how to
CAN VEGETABLES? NO COOKING THE FRUIT.
Send 10c. for two sample pkgs. to AMER. WON. CANNING CO., 322 S. Mech. St., JACKSON, MICH. AGENTS WANTED.

BULBS 10 Winter Blooming Bulbs, Golden Sacred Lily, Narcissus, Tulip, Freesia, etc., 10c. 5 Packets FLOWER SEEDS: Calceolarias, Cinerarias, Cyclamens, Primulas and Torenia, 10c. PLANTS: 6 Rex and Flowering Begonias, 25c. Catalogue and Giant Panicles free for 6 names of seed buyers. A. C. ANDERSON, COLUMBUS, NEB.

HOUSE PLANTS and How to Grow Them, by Prof. F. A. Waugh, free. Send address on postal card to A. W. P. & Co., Rutland, Vt.

MANY VARIETIES **CHOICE CACTI.** LIST FREE. Mrs. M. E. PATTERSON, Glendale, Cal.

Home Work 60c. a sheet, copying. Send stamp. Wholesale Supply Co., South Bend, Ind.



NOW IS THE TIME TO PLANT THESE BEAUTIFUL HARDY BULBS.

TULIPS! TULIPS!

**Splendid Collection of Ten Finest Named Sorts
for Only 15 Cents. An Unparalleled Offer.**

For only 15 cents I will mail PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE for six months and Ten Choice Named Tulips of the best varieties, embracing all colors from pure white to dark crimson, as well as variegated. Following are the names and descriptions of this splendid collection of Tulips:

Couleur Ponceau, rosy crimson, shading to white at base.

Duc d'Orange, orange and yellow, graceful form, very handsome.

Chrysotora, golden yellow, very large and showy, the best of single yellow Tulips.

L'Immaculee, pure white shaded yellow toward base; large, broad-petaled and showy; very early.

Lac van Rhijn, violet with white border; large, well-shaped and handsome.

Rose Tendre, fine rose and white, extra, and sure to bloom.

Crimson King, splendid rich crimson with yellow center; fine, showy bedder.

Duchess de Parma, red with yellow band; large, early and beautiful.

Brutus, bright orange-crimson with gold margin; a very showy variety.

Bizard Verdict, yellow with brown stripes; one of the most attractive varieties.

All the above described Tulips, with PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE for six months, mailed for only 15 cents. If you are already a subscriber please state the fact, and an extra bulb will be sent you instead of the MAGAZINE. If you get up a club an extra bulb will be added for each name you send besides your own. If you wish to plant a large bed of these choice Tulips I will send you 100 bulbs (10 of each kind) for \$1.40, or 50 bulbs (5 of each kind), without MAGAZINE, for 75 cents. Full directions for planting these bulbs to bloom successfully and effectively, either in garden beds or window pots, will accompany the bulbs.

The Brightest and Best Tulips are included in this collection, and the bulbs are virtually given away upon the above marvellous offer. The bulbs are all sound, and of fine blooming size, having been produced for me in Holland during the past season, and imported by me this autumn. All are hardy, and should be planted during October and November to secure the best results. The bulbs I offer will reach me in September, and I hope to mail them so that they will reach the subscribers early in October. Early orders will be held till the bulbs arrive. But do not delay your orders. I have only a limited number of collections to offer, and shall advertise them no longer than my supply will hold out. To be sure that you come in for a share of these splendid Tulips send your subscription and the subscriptions of your friends promptly. Send for blank lists, samples, etc., and get up a club. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

Double and Parrot Tulips.

For 15 cents I will mail the following splendid collection of Double and Parrot Tulips, or ten collections, 70 bulbs, for \$1.40:

Duke of York, double, carmine-rose, with broad white margin; very double; a lovely, showy Tulip.

La Candeur, double, the best pure white double Tulip; large and attractive.

Rex Rubrum, double, rich scarlet, of immense size, exceedingly showy.

Yellow Rose, double, golden yellow, very large flower, open and full; almost as showy as a Pæony.

Lutea Major, Parrot, immense golden yellow flowers, elegantly fringed petals.

Admiral de Constantinople, Parrot, crimson with orange-tipped fringed petals; flower six inches across.

Perfecta, Parrot, yellow with red stripes; enormous flowers, superbly fringed.

The above collection of Double and Parrot Tulips mailed for 15 cents. The four double Tulips are the most distinct and beautiful of their class, and the same may be said of the Parrots. Together they will form one of the most elegant groups of flowers that will adorn the spring garden. All are hardy, and will increase in beauty from year to year if left undisturbed. Order early, while the collection is complete.

Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.



DOUBLE TULIP.

PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF FLORICULTURE.

Vol. XXXVI.

Libonia, Pa., August, 1900.

No. 8.

BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA.

I HAVE had Bougainvillea glabra Sanderiana for about six years. From a small plant four or five inches in height I have now one ten feet or more, and loaded from the top to the ground with lovely flowers in such profusion that the leaves are nearly hidden. In the winter I send it to a florist near by. In the summer I sink the pot in the ground in a sunny southwestern exposure, in front of a piazza, tie it to a wire trellis, and it takes care of itself. Occasionally I give it a watering with some liquid fertilizer. It will be in bloom till I send it away before frost touches it. When I put it in the ground I cut it down to about six feet in height. It is not troubled with insects of any kind, and is no trouble whatever to care for.

Mrs. S. S. K.
Essex Co., Mass.
June 23, 1900.

A Good Fer-

fertilizer.—Place hen and cow manure in equal quantities, with half as much soot, in a tight vessel, pour water over until the vessel is full, let stand two days and the liquid is ready to use. When watering plants use enough of this liquid to make the water look like weak tea. This manure can be used twice, then it should be placed in the garden, and new manure put in.

Vermilion Co., Ind.

Red Spider.—Make a suds of Grand-
o- soap, and wash the plants well. One application is usually enough. Any tar soap may do as well, but I never tried any other.

Mrs. F. H. Brown.

Whitman Co., Wash., July 5, 1900.

WINTERING DATURAS.

DATURAS have large, fleshy roots, something like Dahlias, and are not hardy at the North. They can be kept over winter in the cellar, however, placing them in dry soil in a dark place. This plan makes a vast difference in the blooming season of the plants, as the old tubers start into growth at once when brought from the cellar in spring, and are in blossom in a short time. This fills in the time while one is waiting for the seedlings to become large enough to

blossom. The old plants will flower all through the season if the seed-pods are picked off as they form. It is a good plan to have one plant in a tub or large pail, and the old root is suitable for that purpose. It can then be removed to the house or veranda in the evening when the lily-like flowers open. They are very fragrant, and though they last but a night they amply repay the small amount of care they require. Blossoms can be kept open the next day if removed from the plant when fully expanded, and the calyx and stem be removed. The

corolla stem should then be plunged deeply into cold water, and will keep in perfect condition almost all day. The color will not remain pure white, but takes on a creamy tint, and the fragrance is gone, but the flower remains wide open.

Winnebago Co., Ill. Marian Meade.

[NOTE.—*Datura Wrightii*, which bears enormous fragrant lavender trumpets, is the best of the single-flowered Daturas. The plant is rather coarse, but deserves a place in every flower garden.—Ed.]

Poppies.—For a glorious bed of Poppies sow the seeds in September or October.



BOUGAINVILLEA GLABRA SANDERIANA.

Park's Floral Magazine.

A MONTHLY. ENTIRELY FLORAL.

GEO. W. PARK, Editor and Publisher,

LIBONIA, FRANKLIN COUNTY, PA.

CIRCULATION.—The actual circulation, proven when required, is 350,000 copies monthly. No free distribution to promiscuous lists of names. Advertising offices 713-718 Temple Court, New York, N. Y., The Ellis Company, Managers, to whom all communications about advertising should be addressed.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 25 cents a year, prepaid.

THE EDITOR invites correspondence with all who love and cultivate flowers.

Entered in the Post Office at Libonia as Second Class Mail Matter.

AUGUST, 1900.

TO CANADA.—The strict tariff and entrance laws of Canada make it difficult to supply our Canadian friends with premium plants and seeds, but there are no restrictions against the entrance of Bulbs, and these can be mailed with full assurance that the goods will arrive safely and satisfactorily. I am always pleased to send bulbs and tubers to my Canadian patrons, and solicit from them as many and as large orders as they feel disposed to favor me with. See bulb offers in this issue.

Guernsey Lily.—This bulbous plant, scientifically known as *Nerine sarniense*, is a native of Japan, hardy at the South, but requiring protection at the North. It thrives in light, porous soil in a sunny situation. It bears an umbeled cluster of crimson, amaryllis-like flowers at the summit of a strong stem. After blooming the leaves develop, and the plant must be watered and cared for when pot-grown, until they die off. Then water sparingly and keep in a cool but frost-proof place. Ordinarily the same treatment given an *Amaryllis* will suit the *Guernsey Lily*. It is of easy culture, and can be cheerfully recommended.

Plume Poppy.—This is a hardy perennial, growing erect, from three to eight feet high, with large, lobed, silvery-white, deeply-veined leaves, which might be likened to those of *Blood-root* in form, and bearing large terminal panicles of small white flowers, which suggest the name of *Plume Poppy*. Its scientific name is *Bocconia cordata*. The plant appears well as an isolated specimen. The top dies off every year, and new shoots issue in the spring. It is a native of China.

Root Lice.—To get rid of root lice lift the plants and wash the roots thoroughly with soap suds to which has been added and well mixed some kerosene oil—say a teaspoonful to two quarts of suds. Then repot in fresh earth, firming the soil well, and shading till well established. If the roots are dusted with insect powder after washing it will be found beneficial.

PETUNIAS IN MASSES.

THE common single-flowered *Petunia*, as well as the improved double-flowered varieties, make a showy and long-continued display of brilliant flowers when bedded out from twelve to eighteen inches apart as early in the spring as they can be safely transplanted. The bed, however, must be in a sunny, airy place, otherwise the plants will be attacked by mildew and canker, which will cause the loss of the foliage as soon as the nights become damp and chilly. The same conditions will also cause the foliage of the plants in pots to turn black and drop off, causing their ruin.

The healthiest plants are those grown from seeds, and as seedlings soon come into bloom they are quite as desirable as those grown from cuttings. The improved varieties raised from a choice strain of seeds can always be depended upon to give grand results. Such plants, if the fading flowers are freely cut to prevent seed formation, will bloom freely all summer and thrive even when other plants are suffering from drought. The chief requirements in *Petunia* culture are to get the plants established early and give them such attention that they will not exhaust themselves seeding. The display will then be continued till after severe frosts.

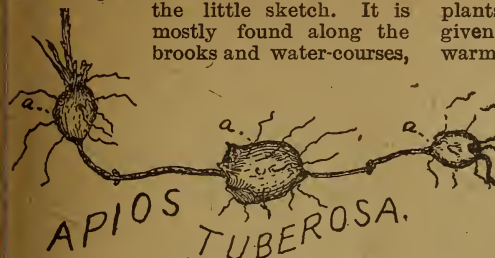
Clematis.—Young plants of *Clematis* Jackmani often die suddenly, without any apparent cause. When older they are more reliable. All species of *Clematis*, to be hardy, should be planted in the spring, so the plants may become well established by autumn. A slight protection the first winter, as a covering of evergreen boughs put on in December and removed in the spring may be found beneficial, though not always necessary.

To Destroy Rose Pests.—Make an emulsion of soap suds and kerosene, and add to it a rather strong decoction of *Quassia* chips. With this syringe the troubled plants. The *quassia* liquid is rank poison to every leaf-eating or flower-eating pest, and two or three applications at intervals of a day or two will prove effectual in eradicating all slugs, bugs and beetles that prey upon Roses.

Sharp Sand.—This is sand that is gritty, and free from earth. When sand is not sharp it may often be made so by washing in a liberal quantity of water. The earth will mingle with the water, and the pure, sharp sand will settle to the bottom. The quality of sand may be determined by rubbing it between the thumb and finger. Sharp sand will not adhere together.

APIOS TUBEROSA.

APIOS TUBEROSA is a native leguminous vine growing six feet high and bearing short clusters of bean-like flowers of a chocolate color. It as a string of tuberous roots, as shown in the little sketch. It is mostly found along the brooks and water-courses,



and likes a rich, porous, well-drained soil. The plant is in bloom but a few days, and its transient character, as well as the unattractive color, interferes with its popularity. When well-grown it is a pretty vine, but as a rule it is not satisfactory.

Geraniums for Winter.—For winter-blooming Geraniums select mostly single or semi-double varieties that are recommended for that purpose. Get them as small plants during the summer, or start from slips in the spring. Pot in three-inch pots at first, and when the pots fill with roots shift into four-inch pots, and later into five-inch pots. Pick off the bud clusters that may appear, and pinch out the center of main shoots. By shifting the plant is directed to root-growth, and as the pots develop top growth is promoted, and is only when the plant becomes pot-bound that buds are freely produced. By this treatment handsome Geraniums for service during the winter months may be readily grown.

Asphodel.—This is the common name of Asphodelus, a genus of hardy, herbaceous perennials belonging to the Lily family. The species has fasciculated roots and mostly white or yellow flowers in racemes. The true Asphodelus is distinguished from the false, known as Asphodeline, by the fact that the flower stems are devoid of foliage, while those of the false are leafy. The leaves of Asphodelus issue from the round. Narcissus albus plenus odoratus is also sometimes known as Asphodel.

Crinum and Amaryllis.—In summer Crinum and Amaryllis should have a shady place and be well watered till after their growing period, when a sunny spot and partial supplies of water will be beneficial. Do not dry the plants off entirely, however, as that will destroy the large, fleshy roots which tend to strengthen the plant.

ABOUT HELIOTROPES.

AS bedding plants Heliotropes do well planted out in the spring in a sunny place and pinched back several times till the plants become bushy. The soil should be rich and porous, and the plants will grow all the better if the bed is given a top dressing of stable litter as the warm weather approaches. The plants may be raised from seeds or from cuttings, the seedlings being more thrifty, but the plants raised from cuttings blooming earlier. Old plants bedded out often renew their growth, and bloom very freely during the summer months. As the blooms appear do not hesitate to cut them as needed, for it will encourage branching, and ensure an increased production of bloom.

For winter-blooming put several small plants in a seven-inch pot, pinch them back occasionally to promote a bushy growth, and water liberally, giving a sunny window, but shading the pots from the hot sun. See that drainage is good, and avoid overwatering in winter. Avoid a night temperature below 45° or 50°, as it will chill the plants and make them barren. As a rule Heliotropes are not to be recommended for winter flowers, but in the hands of a skillful amateur a satisfactory display of bloom may sometimes be seen.

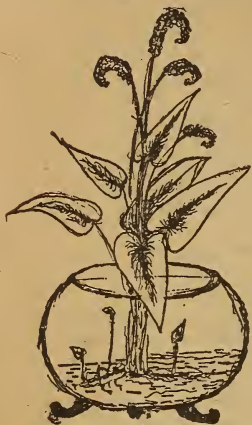
Pinks.—The little clove-scented Pinks raised by florists are known as Scotch Pinks, and are produced from seeds. The botanical name is *Dianthus plumarius*. The Carnations are of *Dianthus caryophyllus*, of the variety known as Tree Carnation. For winter-blooming in the amateur's window seedling plants of a choice strain are preferable to those grown from cuttings. The seeds should be sown in the spring, and the plants lifted in autumn and potted from the bed to which the plants were transplanted. Keep the plants in a rather cool, sunny place, and water sparingly till after New Years, then increase the supply of water and give more heat. The plants will become masses of rich bloom.

Cinerarias.—After blooming plants of hybrid Cinerarias may be cut back almost to the ground and encouraged to throw up sprouts from the base for future use. As a rule, however, it is better to start new plants from seeds.

Coloring.—When Begonia leaves lose their rich coloring apply some iron filings to the soil. The refuse about a smith shop is excellent as a dressing, having both iron and fertilizing elements that are beneficial to plants.

SAURURUS CERNUUS.

MR. EDITOR:—I enclose a sketch of a plant, that for want of a better name, we call "Bog Lily" or "Duck-tail Lily." It grows with the greatest luxuriance in our bayous, sometimes attaining a height of three feet or more, though usually reaching about two feet. It has pointed, calla-like leaves, and the



SAURURUS CERNUUS.

flowers, blooming in the summer, are creamy white and deliciously sweet, growing in racemes, like the Madeira vine, only much shorter, thicker, and curled over to one side, as the sketch represents, giving it the local name of "Duck-tail." The flowers are almost as soft and fine as chenille. These Lilies have roots, as represented, not bulbs. One way they increase is to send up shoots from the long lateral roots. Strangest of all, the roots and stems are fragrant when broken, and impart their peculiar sweetness to water in which they have been standing.

This plant is excellent for aquariums, and given the same treatment as Cyperus alternifolius will thrive luxuriantly. It does well in the shade, and in summer will bloom as beautifully in a glass bowl as the Sacred Lilies do in winter. Give it plenty of rich, boggy earth, entirely covering the roots, hold it in place with pebbles or pieces of brick, fill the receptacle with water, and you have a thing of beauty that only requires the moderate attention of showering the leaves to keep them free from dust, and filling the glass as the water evaporates. Please classify and name this plant.

Maud Pearson.

Avoyelles Parish, La.

[NOTE.—The plant described, a native of the southern States, is *Saururus cernuus* sometimes called Lizard-tail plant, as well as other names. It is the type of the order Saururaceæ. It is hardy at the North, and a fine group of it may be seen in the Botanic Garden of the Michigan Agricultural College. The plant is handsome in both foliage and flower, and worthy of a place in every collection of water plants.—Ed.]

To Mend Garden Hose.—Take the side of an old rubber shoe, and lay over the hole, then bind with thin copper wire. I have tried it, and find it first rate.

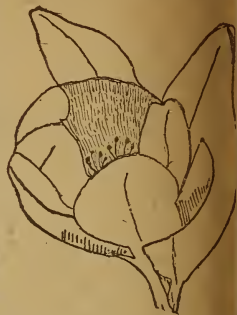
Toronto, Ont.

Miss Nicholson.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

GROWING in swampy places in the middle and southern States we find a elegant flowering shrub or tree known as *Magnolia grandiflora*. It has wealth of rich, evergreen leaves that are rusty-downy upon the underside, and from this laurel-like foliage the tree is sometimes called Big Laurel. The flowers are large and tulip-like, as shown in the little sketch, the petals being broad and thick, and the anthers and pistils showing well in the center. They are white in color and delightfully fragrant. This handsome evergreen is much prized as a native tree: the South, and is always admired by lovers of Nature. It is a decorative tree that deserves more attention in the milder sheltered parts of the North, where it can be readily grown.

Allegany Co., N. Y.



E. F. E.

Lilium Pardalinum.—Our delicate little Mountain Lily, *Lilium Pardalinum* is hard to transplant, for we seldom find except when in flower, and if we lift then it is apt to divide up into little bulbs. In its native haunts the bulb is very deep down in the loose, rich soil. It loves shade and a well-drained situation, and is liable to rot if any water stands about the bulb. I once found a beautiful specimen growing in the middle of a sunny mountain road. The bulb was a large one, and was doubtless there before the road was made. The flowers are nodding, orange-scarlet spotted with brown, and the petals turn away back. Growing wild they have but one flower to the stem, but when cultivated they have more.

M. M. T.

McDowell Co., N. C., May 5, 1900.

Asclepias tuberosa.—Although a native species this perennial plant is deserving of a place in every flower border as it produces during the summer months a great profusion of showy heads of orange yellow flowers. It is a plant that takes kindly to cultivation, and should be given a deep, well-enriched soil and an open sunny situation, if one desires to have it its best. It forms a bushy clump about two and a half feet in height.

Chas. E. Parnell

Floral Park, N. Y., July 9, 1900.

FLOWERS OF THE SEASONS.

The dainty spring flower is the sweet, tender babe that we pet and coddle and love, with eyes like the Violets, so shy and blue, and clear as the skies above.

The bright summer flowers are manhood's full hours,

so bright and so proudly they stand, rich in their power the summer of life, with no thought of old age at hand.

And the flower that blooms in the autumn-tide is old age whose springtime is past, fullness complete, with their summer time gone,

to wave proudly where their lot is cast.

Annice Bodey Calland.
Cincinnati, Ohio.

TUBEROSES.

SCARCELY ELDOM do we see well-grown, blooming specimens of the beautiful, fragrant Tuberose in the amateur's collection, for the reason that so many have the idea that it is a very difficult plant to raise. I, too, once had this opinion, but experience has taught me better. My first attempt with Tuberoses was only a few years ago. My plump bulbs had arrived, and as I was planting them a neighbor called, and discouraged me greatly by saying "How foolish you are to be wasting your time and money on Tuberoses! You will not get any blossoms. Our summers are not long or warm enough." Well, I bought the bulbs, and I had been to the woods and leaf-mould, and had them nearly all planted when she called, or probably I could have thrown them all away. She certainly shook my faith in regard to their coming qualities, so they received very different care. I went to New Hampshire in July, and did not return until September. Some boys had agreed to attend watering my plants in my absence, and they surely did as they promised, for my plants never looked any better. As I went along them after my return I found some pots with plants in them which I did not recognize at all. After a while I thought of my Tuberoses, and, sure enough, there they were, each one with a long flower stalk towering up, filled with buds. They blossomed during the last of September, filling the rooms with their fragrance; each stalk bearing from twelve to fifty flowers. My delight can better be imagined than expressed. I made up my mind then that Tuberoses would hereafter always be found in my collection. I always raise them as pot plants, then if they have not bloomed when the nights become cold they can easily be taken into the house where they will flower and give pleasure for a long time.

I think for all-round planting the Excel or Pearl is the most satisfactory. It is especially good for pots, and does well out

of doors also. The stems are thick and stout, and are filled with fragrant waxen blossoms of creamy whiteness.

If you start the bulbs in the house you can start them early in the spring, as soon as it is safe to ship them; but if for out-door beds do not plant before the middle or last of May. Give them a sunny situation in rich soil, and plenty of water. I find they do best in woods earth and leaf-mould. Buy all the Tuberoses you can afford. As has often been quoted before, "The Tuberose is the one flower the rich must have and the poor cannot do without."

Ethelyn.

Middlesex Co., Mass., June 22, 1900.

[NOTE.—For late autumn and early winter-blooming in the window Tuberose bulbs may be obtained and potted this month.—Ed.]

Farfugium grande.—One of the prettiest pot plants is Farfugium. It is sometimes called Leopard Plant. The leaves are thick and leathery, soft, rich green with white or yellow spots. They are nearly round, and often as large as saucers. A well-grown plant is an immense mound of wonderfully handsome foliage. The stems of the leaves come up from the crown of the plant. The bloom is a coarse, yellow, daisy-like flower, not at all pretty. The plant should not be allowed to bloom. Good, loamy soil, plenty of pot room, shade and generous waterings are the requirements. Quite a tiny plant soon makes a handsome specimen. It is a plant that loves to live for the sake of being alive. Without petting or coaxing or special care it grows and grows like Mr. Finney's turnip. It is easily kept over winter, pulling through bravely when Geraniums yield up their lives. The plant can be divided several times in a season, and a few cents invested in one always seems to bring wonderful results.

Ellen F. Wykoff.

Iredell Co., N. C., May 17, 1900.

Two Winter Bloomers.—As a winter-blooming plant nothing can surpass the Zanzibar Balsam. Mine has been lovely all winter, and I have now broken it into cuttings to root for exchange. There is another winter-blooming plant I want to speak a word for—the Cigar Plant. It is fine when in bloom, and it needs no coaxing to get it into bloom.

Mrs. E. M. H.

Winstanley Park, Ill., May 19, 1900.

Plumbago and Swainsonia.—No one can praise Plumbago too highly. My plants are immense bushes, and just loaded with bloom. I find the cuttings root quite easily, as do cuttings of Swainsonia, which is another favorite of mine.

Mrs. E. M. Haines.

St. Clair Co., Ill., May 19, 1900.

THE WINTER-FLOWERING EUPATORIUM.

A VERY desirable plant for winter-blooming in the amateur's window is *Eupatorium riparium*. It is of the easiest culture, growing in almost any rich soil, and absolutely sure to bloom profusely if given but a modicum of care. The flowers are brush-like, pure white, very graceful, and borne in great abundance. The blooming season extends throughout mid-winter, and affording quantities of white bloom for cutting at a time when other flowers are generally scarce. The growth is rapid, and small plants obtained in early autumn will become handsome plants by the time winter comes. It is a deserving plant, and should be more common. The illustration shows a blooming spray.

Easter Cactus.

—If you wish something gay for your Easter decorations grow *Epiphyllum Russellianum* Gaertneri or Easter Cactus. It is as easy of culture as the well-known Christmas Cactus, and of the same form of growth, excepting a row of stiff yellow spines on the tip of each joint. The blossoms are of a brilliant dazzling scarlet, opening wide. It far exceeds the Christmas Cactus in freedom of bloom. My plant, a grafted one and not large, with about twenty-five or thirty tips or ends of branches, was in bloom for five or six weeks, and for a week or more had thirty-eight blossoms open at once. Not only the tips bloom, but second and third joints will have two or three blossoms at once, and it is a common sight to see a tip bearing three open flowers. A plant in full bloom is a blaze of glory.

Mrs. H. A. Lowden.
Queens Co., N. Y., July 12, 1900.

Rose Empress of China.—Three years ago I got a premium Rose Empress of China, and this spring it was loaded with beautiful pink blooms. The first blooms opened the first of May.

Montg. Co., Kan.

Mrs. B.



EUPATORIUM RIPARIUM.

BOUGAINVILLEA.

WHEN my daughter presented me with a Bougainvillea I nicknamed it "Buggy-villain," as I felt sure it would be a favorite with insect pests of all sorts. It has heaped coals of fire on my head. I have not had very sunny windows for it, and it has rarely been showered, but it has never had an insect on it and has bloomed grandly. I thought it bloomed only once a year, but being spring and early summer, but its blooming season lasts a long time. However, I visited our hothouse yesterday, and found plants in full bloom for the second time. The florist told me she had cut the

back after blooming. I did not cut mine and it has doubled itself in height since spring. It is a climber and requires pinching to make it bushy. It could possibly be pruned to bush form, but I have not tried it. I find it requires considerable water, but is not very particular as to soil. I use fairly rich garden soil. The blossoms (or rather the bracts which enclose the tiny yellow blossoms) are of a lovely rosy or lavender shade. From my own experience I gladly recommend the Bougainvillea to lovers of the unusual house plants.

Mrs. H. A. L.
Queens Co., N. Y.

Yucca filamentoza.—I know of no plant so well adapted

for use in the mixed flower border or as single specimens or groups on the lawn in connection with shrubbery as this. Its stiff, sword-like, dark green foliage is equally attractive during the winter summer months, and when surmounted in July with its large, well-branched panicle of showy white, cup-shaped, drooping flowers attracts great attention from all who see it. In order to enable it properly develop itself it should be given a very deep, well-enriched soil and an open sunny situation.

Chas. E. Parnell
Floral Park, N. Y., July 9, 1900.

A Good Vine.—*Adlumia cirrhosa* is a grand hardy fern-like vine for dense shade. Sow the seeds this month.

A WINDOW BOX.

A VERY satisfactory window box can be easily and cheaply made in this way: Get two boards six or eight inches wide and as long as the window, and two more each a foot in length. Nail these together in an oblong frame, and you have the sides and ends of the box. A piece of wire netting makes the best bottom, some slats also being used. The bottom secures thorough drainage and the admission of air. Some moss or straw should be placed upon it before filling in the earth. The soil may be obtained from a florist or from the country, if it is a good place. Street sweepings or some bone phosphate may be added to enrich it. Add good stable manure until well decomposed. Fasten the box outside on the window ledge, by hooks, screws or bolts, and plant your seeds. Seedling plants of *Ignonette*, *Nasturtium*, *Sweet Alyssum*, *Antennaria*, *Portulaca* and *Phlox* do well. Sprinkle the plants in the evening with fish water, and water freely as the soil comes dry. If a fertilizer is needed add a teaspoonful of spirits of ammonia to a gallon of water and use once a week. To keep off insects put chopped tobacco stems in the soil, which will enrich the soil, as well as prevent the attacks of insects.

April 26, 1900.

A Subscriber.

NOTE.—A combination of *Othonna* and *Portulaca* makes an admirable box for a sunny window. The *Othonna* should be planted along the margin, so its graceful, blooming sprays will hang over the sides. The *Portulaca* in various colors may occupy the body of the box. Both plants are of a succulent nature, and will endure occasional drouths better than many other plants.—Ed.]

Little Gem Calla.—I wish to say a few words in praise of the Little Gem Calla. I have a plant that was so large I had to divide it into three parts, and every one of them has blossomed. If every plant could be seen I think the commentators would change their minds. It has had good care—morning sun, rich earth, and has never been turned down, and grows all the time. It is five years old, and has had time to grow. I do not think you can hurry it. Mrs. Wm. Beraud.
St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 13, 1900.

Saponaria.—*Saponaria ocymoides* is hardy here, surviving the severe winters in a most exposed place without covering. It is a lovely border plant—the mass of pink flowers, dainty as Forget-me-nots, unfolding in succession, beginning the last of May, and remaining in bloom a long time. It is easier to grow than the geraniums, and withstood the severe drouth of 1899.

E. B.

Worcester Co., Mass., June 21, 1900.

A CARPET OF GREEN.

IT is a common thing throughout the prairie States and the tier of cold States that borders Canada, to see wind-breaks planted about the farmers' houses and barns. Usually they are of more utility than beauty. Wind-breaks of closely planted rows of Hemlock and Arbor Vitæ are picturesque parts of the landscape, however, summer or winter, their dense branches interweaving and interlacing into a solid wall of living green. To me there is only one drawback to the use of thickly planted evergreens. The shade they cast is so dense that grass and flowers refuse to grow, and the bare earth shows naked and cheerless the length of each wind-break. In western Minnesota I saw one noticeable exception. Here the thick screen of noble Hemlocks, north, east and west, closely encircled a cozy farmhouse. Beneath the trees was a rolling carpet of green. It was not possible to have run a lawn mower amid those low-drooping branches. Besides, no grass would grow in this never-lighted shade. Yet this green, whatever it was, was as smooth and low-growing as a freshly-cut grass sward could possibly be. And what do you suppose I found this shade-enduring, ground-carpeting plant to be? Nothing more nor less than the despised, old-fashioned, thrice-common *Nepeta glechoma*, that is variously called Creeping Charlie, Ground Ivy, Gill-over-the-ground, Cat-mint, and a half-dozen other names. The owner just planted a bit here and there a half dozen years ago, then left them to their fate, unwatered, unweeded and untended. To-day it is one solid mat throughout the whole evergreen belt, and the round leaves were a beautiful rich green, so luxuriantly produced, and so manifestly adapted to their surroundings, that I who always despised this *Nepeta* as the weediest and trashiest of plant nuisances, had to take it all back and acknowledge that "Ground Ivy" was beautiful in its place. And its place is to carpet the shaded wind-breaks, where scarcely another ground plant will survive.

Lora S. LaMance.

McDonald Co., Mo.

[NOTE.—This *Nepeta* or Ground Ivy bears a purplish-blue flower early in spring, handsome and showy. It is truly a plant that will grow in any densely shaded spot.—Ed.]

To Brighten Plant and Flower.

—Place lumps of charcoal through the potting soil, also stick rusty nails in the soil to enhance richness of coloring in both flowers and foliage of plants. This is especially noticeable in pink or red flowering plants, also in zoned Geraniums.

Pansy.

Vermilion Co., Ind., June 28, 1900.

A DOUBLE WHITE POPPY.

[Mr. Park:—Among the flower seeds received from you was a double white Poppy—so exquisitely beautiful, so faultless in every way as to deserve a place in the poets' corner. The verses were prompted by the enthusiasm which results when a flower-worshipper finds her care rewarded by a great fluffy beauty, white as any snowflake, twelve inches in circumference, and all the sentinels (stamens) in bright golden caps nodding "Good-morning." This Poppy was on exhibition for several days, and excited universal admiration. I hope there were plenty of seeds like those sent me to supply all of the subscribers to PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.]

Art thou of earth, or from the sky?
No sound of wings, no step passed by;
And yet embodied here I find
Perfection's grace, and hue combined.
If thou the shining path would'st see
Look southward when night's shadows flee.

Through opening portals of the day,
With tender, brooding eyes of gray,
There came the angel of the dawn
To wake the rosy, smiling morn,
The gathering sunbeams cast adrift
Brought down to me Aurora's gift.

The casket opened, and, behold,
The snowy petals, fold on fold,
And locked within her heart—and barred,
With gold-capped sentinels on guard,
Was Mercy's balm for pain-wrung sighs,
And Slumber's calm for weary eyes.

Fannie P. Tucker.

Oregon Co., Mo., June 23, 1900.

AUGUST HINTS.

AUGUST is a busy month for the faithful floriculturist. Some of the bulbs for winter-blooming should be potted, hardy perennials should be sown in the garden, and a number of plants repotted or given several inches of rich, fresh soil on top to encourage thrifty growth for winter.

Callas should be repotted, giving very rich soil and rather small pots. Three in an eight-inch pot will make a beautiful show later on.

Seeds of the hardy perennials are much more apt to germinate well if planted just as soon as ripe. Prepare the bed in a sheltered and partially shaded situation, if possible adding enough leaf-mould to prevent baking. Don't forget to sow some seeds of the beautiful Oriental Poppy. Pansy seeds for spring blooming should also be sown this month and success will be much more certain than with later sown seeds. The soil in the seed-bed should not be allowed to dry out. A certain amount of moisture is essential, or many of the seeds will fail to germinate.

Seeds of Cinerarias, Calceolarias and Primroses may still be sown this month for spring-blooming, though it is best to sow them during May, June or July.

All potted and plunged plants should be kept well watered, and Chrysanthemums, Dahlias and Gladiolus will be much finer

if heavily mulched. Growth is most vigorous in August, and many of the plants will require staking. Hybrid Perpetual Roses should be cut back to a third of their growth. Cut all flowers from Tea Roses as soon as they fade, and be careful not to allow seed balls to form. If well cared for they will bloom superbly in autumn.

Mary Foster Snider.

Detroit, Mich., June 5, 1900.

[NOTE.—For perennial seeds to be sown at the North in August prepare a bed and place a board frame around it, the lower side of the frame being upon the north side. Press the soil well, sift and firm the surface, and sow the seeds in rows, thinly and carefully, placing a label at the head of each row. Water the soil cover the frame with boards, and keep the soil moist till the plants appear. Some rows will appear sooner than others, and should have light, but protect the other rows. Some perennials come up in a few days, while others require as many weeks. Do not disturb the plants. Let them winter where they grew. Later cover with boards to protect from severe cold.—Ed.]

Perennial Sunflower.—When one wants to increase the number of roots of *Helianthus multiflorus* plenius or perennial Sunflower, it is not necessary to dig out a piece with a root attached; a slip will grow as readily as a Geranium cutting and very much faster. By the first of August, if the plant has been well fertilized and cared for, one can hardly tell the difference between the old plant and the one raised from a slip. A large number of new shoots start up at once on the new plant, and as many blossoms will be produced on the new as on the old plant, and both begin to blossom at about the same time. Cuttings should be taken as soon as the new shoots from the root are three inches high. Place them in a warm situation, and when rooted pot them. They make better plants if they are repotted once before bedding out, but seldom fail to do well under any circumstances.

Marian Meade.

Winnebago Co., Ill.

Cypripedium acaule.—We have a *Cypripedium* here which is a bright rose color, with darker veins and markings. It is solitary, about a foot tall, and the blossom is about an inch through and two inches long. The root is used as the basis of many so-called "nervines," and the plant is sometimes called "Nerve-root."

Adella F. Veazie.

Knox Co., Me., July 5, 1900.

Begonia semperflorens.—This is a lovely little plant, always in blossom, and stands neglect without a murmur. I have a *Begonia* similar to this, but taller and the leaves, stalks and blossoms are much larger. It is a grand plant, but I do not know its name.

Aunt Anna.

Lincoln, Wash., Apr. 12, 1900.

PLANTS FOR THE LIVING ROOM.

NO class of plants is better adapted to house culture than the Cactus, especially for busy women. The plants require so little care, are not easily affected by heat or cold, and if they become covered with dust can be given a bath, and will be just as bright and fresh as ever. With a careful selection of good blooming varieties one may have a wealth of bright flowers from December until September. For the living room those without spines are perhaps the best, such as Epiphyllums and Phyllocactuses. These are always such bright and cheerful-looking plants, whether in bloom or not. The Epiphyllums are the first to bloom, often beginning in November. They bloom as profusely as a Fuchsia. With their delicate carmine flowers against a background of emerald green leaves they are most lovely. Before the Epiphyllums are done blooming Phyllocactus Ackermanii begins, and is closely followed by all the others of that family. There is such a vast array of them, and all are 'so choice' that one has no trouble to choose enough to fill a window.

Every collection ought to include a few Cereus, for they make such a fine contrast to the Phyllos. Cereus flagelliformis is a fine bloomer, often remaining in bloom for three months. Its long, pendulous branches make it a very graceful plant. Cereus grandiflorus, the night-blooming Cereus has magnificent flowers, and is a fine climber, as is also Cereus nycitaulis. Cereus triangularis, with its large, three-cornered branches of vivid green, is a most beautiful and interesting plant, and if given plenty of root room will grow to immense proportions. There are many others almost if not quite as good, but unless one has ample room it is better not to try too many.

Mrs. M. E. P.

Los Angeles Co., Cal., June 11, 1900.

[NOTE.—Those who object to the sharp spines of many of the Cactus family may select such species as are quite or nearly devoid of them. The Epiphyllums and Phyllocacti are desirable on account of their free and showy bloom, as well as spineless character. The spines, however, are often a source of beauty, being distinct and handsome in coloring, and often odd and admirable in form.—Ed.]

Some Fine Plants.—Two lovely plants seldom seen are Hoya carnosae and Begonia sanguinea. Add to these a Parlor or German Ivy, a Geranium, Mesembryanthemum grandiflorum and an Othonna or Pickle Plant, and you have six of the very easiest grown and most beautiful of plants possible. These six will not cost much, while they will be enough for a good-sized window by themselves in a few months.

Chicago Reader.

ABOUT NASTURTIIUMS.

I HEAR many half-sick, spiritless, overworked women say "I love flowers, but I have no time nor strength to attend to them." Now, to all such flower-lovers I want to say, when spring-time comes again buy a package each of dwarf and climbing Nasturtiums. You can surely get someone to spade up a row eighteen inches, the length of your house or even of your kitchen. You will need no dressing, or rather they will grow and bloom without it, but the climbers will climb higher if the soil is moderately enriched. You will not be obliged to plant carefully and water regularly as with finer seeds. Just run out some morning with your two packets of seeds and poke them into the ground with your finger, about an inch deep, and then go serenely about your work, secure in the knowledge that in a few weeks you will have a blaze of glory to gaze at every day until hard frosts overtake them. Plant the climbers in front of the windows, and train them on strings or wire; they will reach the roof by autumn. Plant the dwarfs between the windows, and about a foot apart. The whole process will not take over five minutes, and Johnny or Sammy or Lizzie can weed them when they need it, and enjoy the fun of "helping mamma." Nearly every shade of red and yellow will be represented. They are useful, too, as well as ornamental, for the seeds when green are excellent in pickles, and the blossoms mingled with lettuce and other salads are very pretty, besides giving a piquant relish to the salad, somewhat like Pepper Grass or cress. If I were limited to one flower in summer I should choose the Nasturtium without hesitation, for it is beautiful, useful, and the easiest of cultivation of any annual with which I am acquainted.

Adella F. Veazie.

Knox Co., Me., July 5, 1900.

Fertilizing Plants.—I would warn sisters against using coffee grounds or milk in flower pots, as it only causes the soil to sour, and breeds worms and causes flies to gather on the plants. When needing a fertilizer take sheep manure and soak in water until as strong as common green tea looks. Pour off, and if it looks too strong weaken with water. Don't put any greasy water on the soil.

Mrs. J. M.

— Co., Wash., July 12, 1900.

Remedy for White Worms.—Make a paste of fine sand and water. Take a spoon and cover the earth in the pots, smooth it down so no earth shows, and water with a spoon for a few days to keep the sand on top. All the worms will disappear in a few days.

H. E. W.

Fremont Co., Iowa, July 15, 1900.

SNAPDRAGONS.

THESE are such pretty, velvety things and the colors are so very fine! Besides the whites there are splendid crimsons, deep and rich as the heart of a "Jack" Rose. There are wonderful combinations and exquisite blendings of tints. The plants are neat in shape and the flowers are abundant. In western North Carolina lives a lover of these beautiful blossoms. One fall in taking up the plants a branch of one was broken off, and fell upon the flower bed. There it lay all the hard, cold winter. In the spring my friend noticed that the branch was green and fresh. She set it out, and it very soon became an elegant blooming plant. Cuttings root readily in ordinary soil or in water. The seeds germinate easily, and the plants are healthy and handsome. The plants for early spring blooming can be kept in a pit or window, where they grow and sometimes bloom. Snapdragons are classed as annuals, but they do not die in the fall if properly cared for.

Iredell Co., N. C.

E. F. W.

Digitalis.—I want to say to all who have never raised *Digitalis*, get a paper of seeds and start some plants at once. They will not bloom the first year, but when they do bloom you will be delighted at the great solid spikes of dainty bells set on the long stem in regular order. One spike I have is pure white; two others are pink and white, with the inside of each spotted thickly, making one think of a dear little ground sparrow's egg. Last year I had spikes five and one-half feet tall. This year I could get no dressing for that bed, so they are not so tall, but are still growing, and will reach five feet, I think.

Adella F. Veazie.

Kent Co., Me., July 5, 1900.



DIGITALIS.

Verbena Leaf Blight.—My Verbenas were doing nicely until some sort of leaf blight attacked them. Upon examination a small yellow worm was found between the tissues or layers of the leaves. London purple was mixed with flour, one-third purple to two-thirds flour, and dusted on the leaves. The mixing must be thoroughly done. I used a baking powder can, the lid punched with a nail, to dust the plants. An old pepper box is good to use. Keep the purple out of the reach of children. The Nasturtium leaves are affected somewhat the same way, but not so badly.

Vermillion Co., Ind.

Pansy.

UMBRELLA PLANT.

AS long as an Umbrella Plant is small I like to repot it frequently, as often as the roots fill the pot, to keep it growing rapidly. When it gets to be of large size and good form it is best not to remove it from the pot. It naturally becomes crowded, so a piece of root is dug out on each side of the plant, and the space filled in with very rich earth. This is done as often as the roots require more space. A top dressing of well-rotted manure is given occasionally, with sand sprinkled over it to hide it. To make room for this dressing the plant when repotted the last time is given a pot deep enough so that the earth is at least an inch below the top of the pot. Frequent watering with manure water is a great help to a pot-bound plant. For the best effect in summer plant two good roots in a wash tub which is two-thirds full of earth and well-rotted manure, set the tub on the lawn in a sunny spot, and see that water always covers the earth in the tub. The stalks sometimes grow four and five feet high, with leaves two feet in diameter and stems like weeds. When the plants are grown this way one will see the philosophy of putting the leaves upside down in water to root. The old leaves, heavy with seeds, naturally bend over till their heads touch the water, and the stem being too strong to break off holds them in that position, and they send out roots, and new plants grow up from them.

Marian Meade.

Winnebago Co., Ill., Apr. 20, 1900.

[NOTE.—When well-grown in a large jardiniere the Umbrella Plant, *Cyperus alternifolius*, is one of the most graceful and ornamental of foliage plants for a window. It does not require a sunny place, but its aquatic nature makes necessary a copious supply of water—more than that given to most window plants.—Ed.]

Floral Scrap Book.—How many of the thousands of readers of PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE keep a floral scrap book? I have one and find it quite useful. Every paper that I receive, if there is any item or article in regard to flowers or their culture I cut it out and paste it in my scrap book, and in that way a great deal of useful information is preserved for future use. It is surprising how fast the book fills up.

D. A. Plummer.

Saponaria ocymoides splendens.—From a packet of seeds I raised one plant which now measures two feet across, and is a mass of bright pink blossoms. It remains in bloom for a long time. I shall save seeds and increase my stock of it this year, for I am greatly pleased with it.

Adella F. Veazie.

Knox Co., Maine, July 26, 1900.

BRIEF ANSWERS.

Lilies.—Most Lilies should be planted eight inches deep in rich, porous soil, the bed having previously been dug up to the depth of from twelve to fifteen inches. Plant in a sunny place, and mulch the bed with stable litter as warm weather approaches. The best time to get Auratum Lilies is in early spring, and the same is true of many other kinds.

Wax Plant.—The Wax Plant, *Hoya carnosa*, is an evergreen vine, with thick, leathery leaves. It likes a warm room, and will endure a dry atmosphere better than many plants. Water moderately in winter and freely in summer. Give partial shade. Avoid cutting the stems which bear the flower clusters, as these simply extend their growth and renew their bloom each season. Furnish support as needed. A rich, porous soil and good drainage are essential. If the plants grow freely and lack flowers let them become root-bound.

Pitcher Plants.—The Pitcher Plants found in hot-houses must be kept in a warm, moist place during winter. Those found in bogs at the North may be kept out-doors along the margin of a fresh water stream, or in a bog or pond, as they are hardy. If in a tub it would be well to set it where there would be some protection from the severe cold in a northern climate.

Violets.—After occupying a bed for three or four years Sweet Violets often become weak and sickly, and fail to bloom. Under such circumstances it is well to plant a new bed, using strong young plants. The best time for planting is in the spring, though the work may be done during summer or early autumn, if care is given to watering in time of drouth.

Black Calla.—The so-called Black Calla is an Arum, and not a member of the genus *Richardia*, to which the white Calla belongs. The tubers of *Arum sanctum* should be kept dormant in the winter and planted in the spring for summer-blooming, while those of *Arum italicum* may be planted in autumn in pots for the window. Both are known as Black Calla.

Bulb Division.—When an *Amaryllis* or other bulb splits up into smaller bulbs repot each one separately, in a three-inch or four-inch pot, or else place them three inches apart in a large pot or box, to be potted singly later. Such bulbs will not bear flowers for several years.

Fragrant Calla.—This Calla is just like the common sort, except that the flowers are slightly fragrant. It requires the same treatment as that given the common Calla, allowing it a period of rest for several weeks during the year, and giving liberal attendance while growing and blooming.

Begonia.—When a *Begonia* grows well, but fails to bloom let it become root-bound, and water rather sparingly, giving more sun, but protecting the sides of the pot from the sun-rays. Usually this will cause the plant to form buds and develop flowers.

Cobaea.—Seeds of *Cobaea* would hardly germinate better if their margins were trimmed off. Planted edgewise, and the soil kept moist but not wet fresh seeds nearly all germinate. If kept too moist the seeds will rot or the plants damp off.

Chinese Narcissus.—Bulbs of the Chinese *Narcissus* (Joss Flower) sometimes fail to develop their buds when obtained after the Holidays. Always get and start them during the autumn and early winter in order to meet with the best success.

Mackaya bella.—An authority upon this plant's culture speaks of it as follows: "There are few plants that produce such lovely flowers as *Mackaya bella*. It is a native of Africa, regarded as a shy bloomer, but this is most likely due to its requirements as to temperature not being sufficiently understood. Propagate from young shoots produced after flowering. Pot in turfy loam with some sand. Pinch to promote a bushy growth. Keep in moderate heat, giving no more shade than will prevent scorching. Syringe

daily till autumn, then keep the atmosphere drier and allow the soil to get drier also. A night temperature of 45° to 50° with a rise in daytime suits the plants in winter. Shift into larger pots toward spring, increase the temperature, and as growth starts again pinch back the shoots. Treat as during the previous summer, and encourage a liberal growth. The next spring the plants should push out buds and make a fine display of bloom."

Iris.—Some species of *Iris* have flower stalks which bear a number of flowers at the summit. A stalk bearing six open flowers at once would not be common, however, as the flowers open successively.

Passion Vine.—*Passiflora coerulea* is from Peru, and is hardy in the South, but will not withstand the cold of our New England States.

Too Much Water.—If given too much water buds of both *Calla* and *Petunia*, as well as of other plants, will not develop. It will not do to water such plants freely every day when growing in a keg, and once a week set in a tub of water till thoroughly soaked. Too much water is often more detrimental than too little.

Gentiana.—The roots of *Gentiana lutea*, a species found in southern Europe, are used in medicine as a tonic. This species grows from four to six feet high, and bears whorls of flowers with a yellow, veined and spotted corolla. Many of the American species have the same tonic properties, and the roots are used to a limited extent. The essential element may be secured by treating the roots in alcohol and boiling water.

Comprehensive Botany.—A very comprehensive and entertaining little work on botany, written largely in conversational style, is "Little Flower Folks, or Stories from Flower Land, volume 1." It is nicely illustrated, and just what every group of children should have to awaken an interest in and love for flowers. The Editor will mail a copy to any address for 30 cents. It is well bound in boards.

Violet.—Lady Helen Campbell and Lady Hume Campbell Violets are the same. The latter name is generally considered correct.

Begonia.—A *Begonia* will sometimes suddenly die when the drainage is clogged and the plant overwatered. Sudden death may also be due to the work of an enemy at the roots and other causes.

Cytisus.—*Cytisus scoparius* is the Scotch Broom, a hardy shrub from Europe, belonging to the Leguminous family, bearing compound leaves and yellow, pea-like flowers. There are other species which may be termed Scotch Broom. *Cytisus laburnum*, known as Golden Chain, because of its racemes of golden flowers, is also a hardy shrub or tree of great beauty. It is sometimes classed as *Laburnum* rather than *Cytisus*, being of somewhat different character. Both shrubs may be grown from seeds.

Dahlias Not Sprouting.—*Dahlia* tubers grow in clumps, and the sprouts issue from the stem to which they are attached. If the tubers are cut off and planted singly they will be eyeless, and will remain dormant in the soil. The proper way to start them is to let the sprouts begin to show, then separate the tubers so that there will be a sprout or two to each. This can be done by the use of a knife and by splitting the stem, being careful not to injure the sprouts in the operation.

Bulb Planting.—Bulbs of *Gladiolus* and *Ti-gridia* may be safely planted even in the New England States as late as the middle of June, and further South still later. The bulbs should be covered five or six inches deep, and the soil mulched to keep the bed moist and cool.

Trillium.—A sister from Coleman, Michigan, sends a specimen to name. It is *Trillium cernuum*, the Nodding Wakerobin. The flower stem curiously curves and hides its modest white flower beneath the whorl of three large leaves, which constitute the foliage of the plant.

A EUROPEAN TRIP.

LETTER NO. 34.

The Nelson monument is situated upon the Calton hill, from which there is a grand view of Edinburgh and its surroundings. Many people, young and old, come to this spot in the pleasant summer evenings to enjoy the view, and also the pure, cool breeze which stirs the foliage of the handsome shade trees growing upon the summit. I was enchanted with the glorious view from this hill, and with my pencil and note-book I jotted down while there the following description, which presents the subject so tamely, as compared with the mind picture I have, that I hesitate to give it:

"The sun, with resplendent golden light, is just setting in the west, and as I look over the city to the south the light reflects gloriously from the many pinnacled tower of the St. Giles church where John Knox, more than a century ago, preached to great congregations, and near which his body lies at rest. To the right is the massive tower and fortress of Edinburgh, on the highest eminence in the city. To the left are lofty domes, tall sharp spires, and the brown houses with their many chimneys, from which smoke is issuing and forming a hazy cloud extending to the great, steep, high precipitous cliff.

"Back of this, farther to the west, are the still higher, rugged mountains, majestic in proportions, and with jagged, uneven outline, stretching away to where the scene is veiled by wreaths of smoke.

"But look to the west. Clouds have now stretched in bands over the sun, and appear as sheets of gold, shading off to soft pink and delicate yellow tints, and above these appear some gray cloud-piles, resembling stacks of fleecy wool, while the jagged outline tinged with gold reveals the splendor of the setting sun. In the distance is a hazy mountain, and nearer by are the blocks of houses, with the towering spires and pillars and domes of the smoky city.

"Turning northward I see far below a group of fine green trees, beyond which are houses and spires and smokestacks stretching for miles away till hidden by the smoke. The houses here are all gray, roofed with slate, and show hosts of chimneys, giving the scene a picturesque and charming appearance."

Besides the Nelson monument there is an astronomical observatory and other public buildings upon the summit of Calton hill. The shaded green is frequented as before stated as an evening resort. Here the children gather and play gleefully over the old cannon and guns of defence stationed around the brow of the hill, or enjoy themselves flying their kites; and here they come to pick bunches of the lovely white Daisies, which grow spontaneously upon the rich green sward. But do you notice those huge columns, as of some unfinished building, which occupy a conspicuous place at the rear? What are they? Well, I will tell you. Travellers have noticed from time to time the resemblance of the distant view of Edinburgh from the Firth of Forth to that of Athens of Greece from the Aegean sea, and to make the resemblance more real some of the Edinburgh people conceived the idea of erecting a monument to Wellington and his soldier patriots in the form of the Grecian Parthenon. The building was never completed, and so the columns stand to-day—appearing as the ruin of the celebrated Parthenon at Athens.

Edinburgh is one of the most interesting old cities of Europe. Much of ancient history and many mythical stories tell of things that happened here in by-gone years, and the very ground it occupies seems endowed with sacredness. As we take a last glance over its uneven surface, we see tall poles bearing hundreds of electric wires to facilitate messages, and lines of double decked omnibuses, and steam tramway cars to hurry the people from place to place, and we realize that the times when the old high Castle was used as a

place of defence, and when the Calton hill was the scene of the burning of heretics and witches has given way to higher and more enlightened ideas of life. Verily, the world is growing better and wiser, though to understand it we must consider the progress in centuries, and not in years.

Geo. W. Park.

GOSSIP.

Dear Floral Sisters:—Some eighteen hundred years ago a good and wise man advised the Thessalonians to "Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," which advice applies to the present day as well. In attempting to "prove all things I have made many blunders and met with many disappointments with my flowers, for I have at various times allowed myself to be beguiled by some of the alluring advertisements of cheap seedsmen (and seedswomen) who promise something for nothing, or as nearly that as may be. In every instance I have been disappointed in the result. Either seeds of some wonderful plant refused to germinate, or else proved to be a common weed, while the other and more ordinary varieties were only the common kinds. Bulbs ordered at such establishments nearly always refuse to bloom for me, acting as though they had been previously forced and failed to recover from the process. So much for the first part of Paul's advice. Now for the rest.

"Hold fast that which is good." I have dealt with "our Mr. Park" for many years—in a small way, of course, as I am but an amateur—and have had to record but two disappointments, one of which, at least, was my fault, as I failed to study up the subject well before I sent for a particular kind of seed, and so omitted to mention one of the specific names. As my dealings with him date back some ten years, I think that a record to be proud of. His bulbs are always solid and sound, and I have had a good many, though like all other people I sometimes fail to make some of them bloom. In this connection I would like to have some floral sister, or perhaps Mr. Park himself, tell me why I cannot raise *Anemones* and *Ranunculus* for winter-blooming. I have tried several reliable florists, as from the engravings I know the flowers must be lovely. I have tried them wet and dry, with and without drainage, kept them warm and kept them cold, but they always act the same. Two or three leaves spring up enthusiastically, and grow like Jonah's gourd for a week or two, then they die to the ground, and I wait and wait, and at last dig them up only to find the whole tuber decayed and my hopes destroyed with them. Will someone please tell me what to do or leave undone to have blossoms. I also have *Ixia* and *Sparaxis* bulbs which I have had four years, but not a blossom could I ever get, nor even a bud. I have tried them in summer and winter, out-doors and in-doors, and at last a year ago, I poked them underground and left them, where I suppose they died during the winter, as I haven't seen them this spring. Has anybody in the New England States succeeded in raising *Crotolaria* or West India Rattlebox? If so, please report how you did it. Mine come up well, but never get taller than six inches. Then the leaves shrivel, and soon the whole plant dies.

Now, Sisters, don't think because I have recorded only failures that I have no successes. I have some lovely flowers, and will write of them some other time. Adella F. Veazie.

Knox Co., Me., June 7, 1900.

[NOTE.—The Editor has always succeeded with *Anemone* and *Ranunculus* by planting the clumps in mid-summer, so that the plants will start and grow during the cool autumn months. The ground should be well-drained, and of a sandy character, as a close, wet soil will cause the tubers to rot during winter. The hot weather of summer in America often causes the death of the plants when they begin to grow during the spring or early summer. *Sparaxis* and *Ixia* bulbs also like a cool climate. They usually do well bedded upon the bench in a cool greenhouse or conservatory, and may also be grown in pots in a cool, moist room. They will not bear a hot, dry temperature.—ED.]

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

The Flower Story.—Two little flowers bloomed side by side in a cool, shady garden, two little blue Pansies. But one of them was dying, the other was thriving. Like a good flower it was trying to save the other little sick flower's life. It had stayed up all night so as to catch dew in its cup for the sick Pansy, but it would not drink it. The well Pansy called up the wind and told it to blow gently so as to call it. But the sick Pansy called it rough. Then the well Pansy called the sun so as to warm it. But the sick Pansy said it was hot. So it shunned all kindness, and bye-and-bye, sad to tell, it died.

Do not shun kindness, children,
Else sad may be your fate,
Always accept kindness, children,
Before it is too late.

Myrtle I. Scott (age 12 years).

Delaware Co., Pa., Apr. 9, 1900.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am thirteen years old, and like most little girls, love flowers. Five years ago I began raising flowers from your seeds with splendid success. I love to read the Magazine. We like it better than any magazine we have ever taken.

Miss Ruth Brierley.

Albany Co., N. Y.

Dear Mr. Park:—As I sit down to make out my seed order my mind recalls the home scene years ago, when the first seeds you sent me came. As I planted them the little curly yellow head that bobbed so busily about propounded questions of all kinds about the seeds and flowers. The next day a package of gelatine was missed, and when the dear little one was asked about it he said, "I planted it, mamma. I wanted to make more." He always loved flowers so much. I hope he is in a land where they never fade. He died in the far-off islands of the Philippines.

Mrs. M. B. H.

Philadelphia, Pa., Apr. 2, 1900.

Dear Mr. Park:—I am eleven years old, and I will write a letter to you and tell you that mamma takes your Magazine. I like to read the letters and verses in it. We had such pretty Tulips and Hyacinths from the premium collection we got from you. I enjoy reading the Magazine, and I hope this letter will not fall into the waste basket.

Sarah Nelson.

Cook Co., Ill., June 16, 1900.

The Editor has received interesting letters from Cora B. Kline, Michigan; Grady Bonewell, Virginia; Oressa Landman, Ohio; Mattie Morris, Virginia; Minnie E. Arnold, Michigan, and Ned Schaergle, Mich.

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One plant of each of the above will be mailed for only 75 cents. This is a bargain. I have but a limited supply, and when that is exhausted I shall have to return the money sent for these plants. Order at once.

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Pa.

QUESTIONS.

Cactus.—I have one Lobster Cactus and three of another kind, wide leaf, from one and a half to two feet tall, that are six years old, and have never blossomed. I have never repotted them, but they are in six-inch and eight-inch jars, and I put on new soil at the top and liquid fertilizer. They grow splendidly, and look rich and glossy. Why do they not bloom?—Mrs. W., Conn.

Canna.—I have a Canna with clear green foliage and yellow flowers of the shade of Austria, but the petals are peculiarly crimped, and look like crepe paper, the flowers being large and borne on long stems. Of what variety is it?—Mrs. H., S. C.

Shell Orchid.—What is the scientific name of the native plant here termed Shell Orchid?—Mrs. G., Fla.

Ferns.—How long does it take Fern spores to germinate?—Mrs. J., Maine.

Cactus.—I have a seedling Cactus five feet high, with leaves twenty inches long and six inches wide. It is six years old. What is its name?—Mrs. D., Can.

Night-blooming Cereus.—How old must this Cactus be to bloom, and do the flowers come on a tall stalk? My plant has a stalk about as large as a lead pencil and two feet high. Will the bloom come on that?—Mrs. N., Ohio.

Jadoo Fiber.—Will someone who has used Jadoo Fiber tell us whether it is valuable in plant culture, and how it is used.—Mrs. J. A., Chicago.

Myrtle.—What treatment does a Myrtle require?—Mrs. M., Can.

Floral Society.—Will some member of a Floral Society send a copy of the constitution and by-laws to John F. Hauser, Onalaska, Wis., to assist a newly-organized society in preparing constitution and by-laws.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Mr. Park:—I see you have a bachelor among your contributors, and one with a flower garden, too. Now, you certainly will give space to a "bachelor girl," and permit her to revel in the midst of this flowery talk. I enjoy every page of the Magazine. The European letters are especially interesting.

How many of the readers have a Rose garden? The height of my ambition is to have one. But such a thing is scarcely to be thought of in the city. The Rose is my favorite, like the Poet Hood says,

I will not have the mad Clytie,
Whose head is turned by the sun,
The Tulip is a courtly Queen,
The Violet is a nun,
But I will woo the dainty Rose,
The queen of every one.

We have some beautiful Roses out at the dear old farm, the regular old-fashioned kinds, among others the hundred-leaf pink Tea Roses, Velvet Crown, and the fragrant old Blush Rose, so dear to our grandmothers. I have thought many times, if ever I have a home of my own I will have a Rose garden, and take a root from each bush at the old home, and grow them to suit my fancy. They would always be a sweet memory of my childhood's home. Now as we go on our way let us not forget to plant a flower by the wayside to brighten the pathway of all.

Miss June L.

McLean Co., Ill., May 19, 1900.

PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

To Foreign Patrons.—Remittances from foreign countries should be made by money orders drawn upon Libonia, which is an international money order office.

Watch Contestants.—The successful contestant for the gold watch offered for the largest club to the Magazine sent in before July 1st, was R. M. Miller, of Fannettsburg, Pa., whose club numbered 103 subscribers. Miss Ida L. Brown, Akron, Ohio, received the silver watch, her club numbering ninety-two subscribers.

Dr. Kilmer & Co. Suffer by Fire

The fire which destroyed the immense Swamp-Root medicine plant of Dr. Kilmer & Co., July 1, was the most disastrous which has ever occurred in Binghamton. However, the Kilmers resumed business next morning, though not at the old stand, which is a heap of smouldered ashes. While the firemen were yet pouring water on the burning Chenango street establishment the Kilmers were arranging to do business somewhere else. That this great industry might not be crippled for a moment, through the courtesy of other prominent firms and citizens the large factory and adjoining buildings on South street were vacated for the benefit of the Swamp-Root people, and possession was taken immediately, and here, by Monday, July 8, this new, temporary factory will be turning out Swamp-Root, the great Kidney Remedy, in quantities of about 60,000 bottles per day, and in two or three weeks' time the full capacity of more than four times that amount will be produced. The immense demand for Swamp-Root will thus in no way be interfered with. On the old site, with adjoining property which has just been purchased, will be erected immediately an absolutely fire-proof six-story structure, plans for which have been nearly completed.

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GOSSIP.

Dear Flower Folks:—How can E. R. U. say such hard things of the Tulips! I love them as much as she dislikes them. I really believe that if she could have seen the beauties that opened from the Tulip bulbs that came in my Christmas package from Mr. Park she would never more call them gaudy. White, and white and pink—a pretty shell pink. There can be nothing prettier. And they are far from scentless. I admire the perfume as much as the color.

I enjoy so much looking for the names of my friends in Park's Magazine each month. Of course, they are all friends, but some I have corresponded with, and their names are household treasures. I always look for these before the dear little books come in for a general reading.

My plants are not as nice this spring as they usually are, for since a terrible trouble has made me the bread-winner of the family, and my work keeps me from home five days in the week, the plants are, of course, the first things to suffer. But they are a comfort, even when covered with dust and yellow leaves, when the heart is heavy and sorrowful. And one loves them for what they have been in the home. But to hope is the natural trend of the human heart, and spring is coming.

Nettie Williams.

Barry Co., Mich., Mar. 15, 1900.

Dear Flower Folks:—The Oregon wild flowers described by Sister Dorothy may be fine, but in Texas we have many fine flowers, too, especially those of the different Cacti. In these who can mistake the handiwork of the Creator? The hill-sides and mountain-sides show masses of these vivid silky flowers, and these with the prairie flowers which dot the fields make the landscape truly beautiful. How thankful we should be to the Great Giver for the profusion of flowers which cheer us daily in our various walks of life. I meet with some persons who say they like flowers, but cannot bother with them; others claim they are too poor to buy. These are hardly satisfactory excuses, as many plants grow with scarcely any care, and there are beautiful wild flowers which can be obtained without money or price. Such people know of the late fashions, but lack the true love of nature.

Mrs. Behrens.

Llano Co., Texas, Apr. 6, 1900.

NEW CURE FOR EPILEPTIC FITS

If you suffer from Epilepsy or Fits, Falling Sickness, St. Vitus's Dance or Vertigo, have children, relatives, friends or neighbors that do so, or know people that are afflicted, my New Treatment will immediately relieve and PERMANENTLY CURE them, and all you are asked to do is to send for my FREE TREATMENT and try it. It will be sent in plain package absolutely free, and express prepaid. Has CURED thousands. My Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Explained," FREE by mail. Please give name, AGE, and full address. All correspondence professionally confidential.

W. H. MAY, M. D.,

94 Pine Street,

New York City.

MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE

Want your corns removed?

Send address on postal and get a free

trial box of A-CORN SALVE.

Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia.



ASTHMA

Trial Package of three special medicines

FREE OF COST

Dr. W. K. Walrath, Box P., Adams, N.Y.

Coe's Eczema Cure \$1 at druggists. 25c size of us. Coe Chem. Co., Cleveland, O

CHOICE SEEDS FOR PRESENT SOWING.

Hardy Perennials for the Garden.

Now is the time to sow the following choice Perennials. Sown this month the plants will get well started this season, and will be able to withstand the rigors of winter. Do not delay the matter. If you love perennials start the plants for a bed this month. You will save a year's time by doing so.

Agrostemma coronaria..	5	Carnation, fine double...	10	Double Daisy.....	10	Malva moschata alba.....	5
Anchusa capensis.....	5	Dwarf.....	10	Gypsophila paniculata.....	5	Premium Pansy, mixed	5
Asphodelus luteus.....	10	Grenadin.....	10	Gallardia grandiflora, mixed.....	5	Pyrethrum roseum, mid	5
Aubrietia, mixed.....	5	Coreopsis lanceolata.....	5	Hedysarum (tender).....	5	Silene orientalis.....	10
Alyssum saxatile.....	5	Catananche fl. pl.....	5	Hollyhock, mixed.....	10	Tunica saxifrag.....	5
Antirrhinum majus, m'd	5	Chelone barbata, scarlet	5	Honesty.....	5	Verbena venosa.....	5
Arabis alpina.....	5	Campanula, mixed.....	5	Iberis.....	5	Drummondii.....	5
Centauria, mixed.....	5	Delphinium, mixed.....	5	Iberis Gibraltarica.....	10	Perennial seeds mixed.....	10

This list might be extended, but most other perennials require so much time to germinate that the plants would not get established this autumn. The above will all germinate in from 7 to 14 days after sowing.

Winter-blooming Flowers for Window or Conservatory.

Alyssum, Sweet.....	5	Calendula, mixed.....	5	Gilia capitata.....	5	Petunia, Double, mixed	15
Ageratum, mixed.....	5	Prince of Orange.....	5	Iberis, annual Candytuft	5	Fringed, mixed.....	5
Alonsoa, mixed.....	5	Chinese Primrose, mixed	10	Kenilworth Ivy.....	5	Medium-flow'd, mixed	5
Aster, Queen of the Market.....	8	Cuphea miniata.....	5	Lobelia, blue.....	5	Large-flowered, mixed	5
Balsam, double, mixed.....	10	Roezli grandiflora.....	5	Mimulus, mixed.....	5	Scabiosa, mixed.....	5
Browallia, mixed.....	5	Celosia pyramidalis, mixed.....	5	Mignonette, dwarf.....	5	Schizanthus, mixed.....	5
Chrysanthemum, annual	5	Double Daisy, Improved	10	Nicotiana affinis.....	5	Tropaeolum, mixed.....	5
				Nierembergia gracilis.....	5	Verbena hybrida.....	5

All these will bloom in the window or conservatory in winter if started from seeds in July or August. You can thus secure a fine display of plants and flowers for your window at very small cost. All the above can be had of almost any seedsman at the prices quoted.

NOTE.—I can still supply the premium collection of 14 packets "Grand Perennials" for 10 cents. These seeds should be sown now to become well established before winter and produce a fine display next spring.

VALUABLE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.

I still offer the Valuable Fruit Farm advertised in June. It is beautifully situated in a delightful valley among the mountains, where the climate is mild and healthful, and is convenient to churches, stores, schools, etc. The buildings are excellent, the farm is well watered, and there are bearing orchards and 2000 young trees of Apples, Quinces, Peaches, etc. The soil is a gravelly loam, and the quality of the fruit is unsurpassed, while the crops rarely fail. The farm is well suited for farming or grazing, also, and the view from the residence is fine. It is a very desirable property, and will be sold cheap and upon terms to suit the purchaser. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

THE
Kola Plant
CURES
ASTHMA
AND
HAY-FEVER.



The Kola Plant.

Free. The African Kola Plant is Nature's Positive Cure for Asthma and Hay-fever. In the short time since its discovery this remarkable botanical product has come into universal use in the Hospitals of Europe and America as an unfailing specific cure for every form of Asthma. Its cures are really marvelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Virginia, writes to the *New York World*, February 9th, that it cured him of Asthma of thirty years' standing. and Mrs. E. Johnson, of No. 417 Second St., Washington, D. C., testifies that for years she had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-fever season, unable to lie down night or day. The Kola Plant cured her at once. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, editor of the *Farmer's Magazine*, of Washington, D. C., was also cured when he could not lie down for fear of choking, being always worst in Hay-fever season. Many other sufferers give similar testimony, proving it truly a wonderful remedy. As the Kola Plant is a specific constitutional cure for the disease, Hay-fever sufferers should use it before the season of the attacks when practical, so as to give it time to act on the system. If you suffer from Asthma or Hay-fever, in order to prove the power of this new botanical discovery, we will send you one large case by mail entirely free. All we request in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. It costs you absolutely nothing. Send your address to The Kola Importing Co., No. 1162 Broadway, New York.

MY NEIGHBOR'S GARDEN.

There's a world of satisfaction
In the garden 'cross the street,
For its leaves are always lovely,
And its blossoms pure and sweet.

The soil is rich and mellow,
And the drainages is just right,
Not a weed is ever found there,
Nor a worm the buds to blight.

'Tis surrounded by the noises
Of the city's din and strife,
And it makes a spot of sunshine
In its owner's busy life.

She's a woman and she loves it
As a hungry heart best can,
Though its but a red Geranium
In an old tomato can.

Miss Maud Miller.

Montgomery Co., Ohio, June 11, 1900.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.

Oh, look in the garden, and what do you spy?
Some small floral fasteners, blue as the sky;
All scattered at random by flower men lone,
They're "Bachelor's Buttons," you surely will own.

In quaint fashion olden, in waistcoat and hose.
Gay trimmed with blue buttons, these flower men pose;
They are happy, contented, but, alas and alack!
The wind, idle gossip, is whispering "They're slack."

I've heard it repeated by the Hollyhock tall,
That prim, sedate spinster, out there by the wall,
Those lively old bachelors laugh the long day,
And scatter their buttons like children at play.

We know they've no work box or needles and thread
They're "happy go lucky," we've long heard it said;
But surely dame Nature will watch o'er them keep,
And sew on their buttons while prim gossips sleep.

Merrimack Co. N. H.

Ray Laurance.

Mr. Park:—I have taken your Floral Magazine for nearly six years, and find it of great value to me.

Mrs. V. S. Gunby.

Suwannee Co., Fla. June 1, 1900.

Mr. Park:—I do not see how anyone can do without your bright little Magazine—there is so much practical sense in it. It is all that can be desired, as it tells what to raise and how to raise it, exposes humbugs, and admits an exchange list. I would think it of interest to the most indifferent in the culture of flowers.

Mrs. Clara Chamberlain.

Wright Co., Minn., June 22, 1900.

DISCOVERED BY A WOMAN.

I have discovered a positive cure for all female diseases and the piles. It never fails to cure the piles from any cause or in either sex, or any of the diseases peculiar to women. I will gladly mail a free box of the remedy to every sufferer. Address MRS. C. B. MILLER, Box 151, Kokomo, Ind.

FAT

How to reduce it
Mr. Hugo Horn, 344 E. 65th St., New York City, writes:
"It reduced my weight 40 lbs three years ago, and I have not gained an ounce since." Purely vegetable, and harmless as water. Any one can make it at home at little expense. No starving. No sickness. We will mail a box of it and full particulars in a plain sealed package for 4 cents for postage, etc.

HALL CHEMICAL CO.,
Dept. 150 ST. LOUIS, MO.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and \$1.00 at Druggists

TRIAL DRINK HABIT
Treatment cured secretly.
FREE Write for booklet on the Drink Habit and its POSITIVE CURE.
Mrs. May Hawkins, L. O. 181, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ARE YOU ASHAMED OF YOUR FACE? LOVE IT
A beautiful face, beautiful neck, can be had by all who send five 2-cent stamps for postage, wrapping, etc., of a large trial size of our Great Beautifier; we will also send a package of Arabian Sachet and a booklet on beauty, all free. Goodwill Chem Co., Room 228, Wamsley Bldg., Baltor., Md.

AGENTS New Line, Free Sample, 2 dandy catalogs, Little one with catchy pictures. Sellers? Sure thing! Enclose stamps. HUNTER CO., 547 6th St., Racine, Wis.

A \$12 Bath Cabinet FOR only \$5.00
Our new 1902 style Square Quaker guaranteed best of all cabinets at any price. Has real door on hinges, steel frame, best materials, rubber lined, folds flat, lasts 20 years. Turkish and Vapor baths at home 5c each. Open the millions of pores, sweats poisons out of the blood, keeps you clean and healthy, beautifies complexion. Physicians recommend it for Colds, La-Grippe, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Obesity, Female Ills, all Blood, Skin, Nerve or Kidney troubles. Money refunded after 30 days use, if not as represented. Price with heater, directions, formulas, \$5.00. Face Steamer \$1.00 extra. Order today. Write us. Valuable Book FREE. Big Wages. Splendid Seller. AGENTS WANTED. World Mfg. Co., 87 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
[We recommend above firm as reliable.]
MENTION PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by **DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD**. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IS YOUR HAIR DEAD?

What the Microscope Reveals Regarding Diseased Hair and Its Follicle.



In a microscopical examination of 1,000 different samples of human hair, made in the Cranltonic Institute, 24 different diseases of the hair and scalp were discovered, many of them highly contagious and all fatal to the life of the hair.

The Cranltonic Treatment was formulated for the exact purpose of preventing and curing these diseases.

Nine-tenths of all diseases of the hair and scalp are caused by micro-parasites.

The microscope, in the hands of the skilled bacteriologist of the Cranltonic Institute, has proven this fact.

The importance of the discovery cannot be overestimated.

It explains why ordinary hair preparations are of absolutely no value in the treatment of falling hair, dandruff, premature baldness, and other hair and scalp diseases.

It is because they are manufactured without any exact knowledge of the **real cause** of the diseases which they are intended to cure.

We know that diseases of the hair and scalp are caused by microbes and parasites.

The cause being microbic or parasitic, it logically follows that a cure can only be effected by a scientific microbicide—a specific that will destroy the microbe.

This Cranltonic Hair and Scalp Food will do.

Your hair receives its nourishment from minute blood-vessels which end in a long sheath in which the hair grows. The sheath is the home of the microbe, the delicate lining of which it soon destroys.



A HAIR THE MICROBE IS KILLING

MICROBES HAVE JUST ATTACKED THIS HAIR

In time the hair root is affected, becomes shriveled up and the hair falls out. If the ravages of the microbe are not arrested, baldness soon follows.

Cranltonic Hair and Scalp Food cures diseases of the hair and scalp because it destroys the causes which produce them.

It does more—it feeds the weakened hair follicle back to health and aids in replacing lost tissue.

Split hair, harsh hair, lustreless hair, brittle hair, falling hair and prematurely gray hair can all be cured by the use of Cranltonic Hair and Scalp Food.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and keeps it permanently clean and healthy. Itching and irritation of the head are instantly relieved and positively cured.

Unlike ordinary hair preparations, Cranltonic Hair and Scalp Food contains no oil, grease or dangerous mineral ingredients. It is not sticky and will not clog the scalp or stain the clothing. It is perfectly harmless, clear as crystal, sparkling as champagne, delightful to use, and most exhilarating in its effects upon the system.

Free Hair Food and Scalp Soap.

To convince every reader of PARK'S FLORAL MAGAZINE that Cranltonic Hair Food and Shampoo Scalp Soap will stop falling hair, make hair grow, cure dandruff and itching scalp, and that it is the only hair preparation fit to put on the human head, we will send by mail, **prepaid**, to all who will send name and address to Cranltonic Hair Food Co., 526 West Broadway, New York City, a bottle of Cranltonic Hair Food and a sample cake of Shampoo Scalp Soap.

When writing, please say that you read this article in Park's Floral Magazine.

Pick Them Out.

MAGAZINE One Year and 6 Premium Plants, Mailed, Prepaid, 25 Cents, Safe Delivery Guaranteed. 25 Plants and MAGAZINE, \$1.00.

ONE PLANT OF EACH KIND LISTED, ABOUT 310 PLANTS, MAILED PREPAID FOR \$10.00.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Abelia, Chinese shrub. | Calycanthus floridus. | Hepatica triloba. | Perennial Pea, red, hardy. |
| Abutilon, Anna, veined. | Calystegia pubescens. | Heterocentron, white. | Peristrophe ang. variegata. |
| Mesopotamicum, trailing. | Canna, in sorts. | Hibiscus, Chinese, choice | Persicaria cuspidata. |
| Savitzii. | Cape Jasmine. | named, great variety. | Phalaris arundinacea. |
| Souv. de Bonn. | Carnation Flora Hill. | Crimson Eye, hardy. | Philadelphia grandiflorus. |
| Other choice named sorts. | Early Vienna fl. pl. | Hollyhock, double, to color. | Phlox, perennial, Snowball. |
| Acacia lophantha. | Marguerite, mixed. | Honeysuckle, Hall's hardy. | Boule de Feu, flame-color. |
| Acalypha Macaefana. | Portia. | Gold-leaved. | Maculata, red. |
| Sanderiana. | Lizzie McGowan. | Houstonia cœrulea. | Physalis Franchetii. |
| Achania malvaviscus, red. | Wm. Scott. | Hydrangea Hortensis. | Pink, Cyclops. |
| Achimenes, large purple. | Catalpa Kœmpferi, Japan. | Paniculata. | Old-fashioned. |
| Achyranthus, red or yellow. | Carex Japonica. | Hypericum moserianum. | Picotee, mixed. |
| Agathæa, Blue Paris Daisy. | Cestrum parqui. | Impatiens Sultana, carmine | Her Majesty, white. |
| Ageratum, blue or white. | Laurifolium. | Bright Pink. | Plumbago, capensis alba. |
| Ampelopsis quinquefolia. | Pœticus. | Rich Salmon. | Pottosporum tobira. |
| Allamanda Hendersonii. | Chelone barbata. | Iris, Germanica, mixed. | Primula, Chinese, in sorts. |
| Aloe vera, succulent. | Ohrysanthemum in variety. | Dwarf, for edging. | Primula Forbesi. |
| Alyxia citridora. | Miller's Crimson, hardy. | Isoplepis gracilis, grass. | Veris, gold-laced. |
| Alyssum, double, white. | Cicuta Maculata. | Ivy, German or Parlor. | Sieboldii. |
| Anemone Japonica alba. | Cineraria hybrida. | English, hardy. | |
| Fulgens, scarlet. | Cissus heterophylla, hardy. | " variegated. | Ranunculus acris fl. pl. |
| Japonica rubra. | Claytonia Virginia. | Kenilworth, for baskets. | Acontifolia fl. pl. |
| Pennsylvanica, white. | Clematis Virginiana. | Jasminum Grand Duke. | Rivinia humilis. |
| Anisophylla goldfussia. | Paniculata. | Grandiflorum. | Rocket, Sweet. |
| Anthemis, Chamomile. | Clerodendron Balfouri. | Nudiflorum. | Rose, in variety. |
| Anthericum vittatum. | Coccoloba platyclada. | Justicia carnea, pink. | Rudbeckia laciniata fl. pl. |
| Aquilegia canadensis. | Convolvulus Mauriticanus. | Sanguinea. | Ruellia formosa. |
| Chrysantha, yellow. | Coreopsis lanceolata. | Kenilworth Ivy. | Makoyana. |
| Cœrulea, blue. | Coronilla glauca. | Kerria Japonica. | Russelia juncea. |
| Artillery Plant, fine foliage. | Crassula cordata, winter- | Lantana, white, pink, yellow | Elegantissima, new. |
| Aralia Sieboldii. | bloomer. | Don Calmet, or Weeping. | Sagittaria variabilis. |
| Asclepias tuberosa. | Crotons, splendid rich sorts. | Lavatera arborea var. | Salvia splendens, scarlet. |
| Asparagus Sprengeri. | Cuphea platycentra. | Lavender, fragrant. | New Scarlet. |
| Plumosus nanus. | Cyclamen Persicum. | Leucanthemum maximum. | Patens, blue. |
| Bergamot, scarlet Monarda. | Cyperus alternifolius. | Libonia penrhosiensis. | Rutilans, new. |
| White-flowered. | Cypripedium acaule. | Lily of the Valley. | Sanguinea canadensis. |
| Begonia alba picta. | Dahlia, in variety. | Linum perenne, blue. | Saxifraga sarmentosa. |
| Argentea guttata. | Deutzia gracilis, shrub. | Lobelia, Royal Purple. | Scutellaria pulchella. |
| Compta. | Crenata fl. pl. | Barnard's Perpetual. | Sansevieria Zeylanica. |
| Decora. | Double Daisy, Ball of Snow. | Lopesia rosea. | Sedum, hardy, yellow. |
| Foliola. | Longfellow, pink. | Lophospermum scandens. | Sedum, for baskets. |
| Feasti (Beef Steak) | Echeveria secunda. | Lycopodium, in sorts. | Acre, "Crowfoot." |
| Fuchsoides coccinea. | Elecampane (Inula). | Lysimachia nummularia. | Maximowiczii, hardy. |
| Manicata aurea. | Eranthemum pulchellum. | Mackaya bella. | Selaginella, moss-like. |
| Multiflora hybrida. | Erigeron glabellum. | Madeira Vine, started. | Sempervivum, hardy. |
| M. de Lesseps. | Etonymus Japonica aurea. | Mahernia odorata. | Senecio macroglossis. |
| Olbia. | Variegata, hardy. | Malva moschata alba. | Petasites, yellow, winter |
| Pres. Carnot. | Eupatorium riparium. | Manettia cordifolia, rare. | bloomer. |
| Queen of Bedders. | Euphorbia splendens. | Mandevilla suaveolens. | Smilax, Boston. |
| Bex, in variety. | Fabiana imbricata. | Matrimony Vine, hardy. | Solanum Dulcamara, vine |
| Sandersonii. | Fern, hardy, in variety. | Matricaria capensis alba. | Grandiflorum. |
| Sanguinea. | Fern tender in variety. | Mesembryanthemum spec- | Seaforthianum, blue. |
| Semperferous rosea. | Boston Fern. | table (grandiflorum). | Spirea, Van Houtte. |
| Speculata. | Forsythia viridissima. | Meyenia erecta. | Anthony Waterer. |
| Souv. de Pres. Guillaume. | Suspensa, slender. | Mimulus Cupreus brilliant. | Prunifolia. |
| Thurstonii. | Fuchsia, Black Prince. | Moschatus. | Reevesii. |
| Velutina. | Arabella Improved. | Mint, variegated, hardy. | Stevia serrata. |
| Vittata alba. | Dr. Tapinard. | Mitchella repens. | Strobanthes Dyerianus. |
| Weltoniensis, Cut-leaved. | Mrs. E. G. Hill. | Monarda didyma, white. | Anisophyllus. |
| Zebrina. | Oriflamme. | Moneynwort, for baskets. | Swainsonia alba. |
| Begonia, Tuberosus: | Phœnomenal. | Montbretia crocosmiflora. | Sweet William, in sorts. |
| Giant Red. | Procumbens. | Myosotis alpestris victoria. | Thyme, variegated. |
| " Rose. | Speciosa, winter-bloomer. | Nægeliis, mixed. | Tradescantia variegata. |
| " Yellow. | Elm City. | Nepeta, Ground Ivy. | Trailing Arbutus. |
| " Scarlet. | Little Prince. | Nicotiana Jasmine-scented. | Tuberose, Double. |
| " White. | Gaillardia grandiflora. | Sylvestris, sweet, new. | Tunica saxifraga. |
| Double, red, rose, yellow, | Gardenia, Cape Jasmine. | "Old Bachelor," scented. | Tydaea, mixed. |
| scarlet. | Gentiana Andrewsii. | "Old Man," scented, hardy. | Verbena, hardy purple. |
| Bryophyllum calycinum. | Geranium, in variety. | "Old Woman," scented. | Veronica imperialis. |
| Berberis Thunbergianum. | Geum coccineum fl. pl. | Oleander, mixed. | Spicata. |
| Rurus sempervivum. | Golden Glow, (Rudbeckia.) | Oxalis arborea. | Vinca, Hardy Blue. |
| Bougainvillea glabra San- | Golden Rod. | Golden Star. | Harrisonii, marbled. |
| deriana. | Goodyera pubescens. | Othonna crassifolia. | Rosea, rose. |
| Caladium esculentum. | Habrothamnus elegans. | Palm, Kentia Balmoreana. | Rosea alba, white. |
| Fancy-leaved. | Helianthus tuberosum. | Panicum variegatum. | Violet, Lady Campbell. |
| California Privet. | Heliotrope in variety. | Pansy, in variety. | Water Hyacinth. |
| Callirhoe involucrata. | Hemerocallis fulva. | Passiflora Scarlet Hybrid. | Weeping Willow. |
| Calla Lily, Little Gem. | Flava, Lemon Lily. | Peperomia maculosa. | Weigela rosea floribunda. |
| Spotted-leaved. | Kwamso, Double. | Arifolia, new. | Yucca filamentosa. |
| Caltha palustris. | | | Zephyranthus. |

Both MAGAZINE and plants are sure to please. If already a subscriber send MAGAZINE as a present to some friend, or you may select an extra plant. Club with a neighbor, ordering two copies (50 cents), and get an extra plant free. Only one plant of a kind allowed in each order. Name some substitutes to be used in case stock of any kind becomes exhausted. At present all the plants listed here can be supplied. Address

GEO. W. PARK, Libonia, Franklin Co., Pa.

EXCHANGES.

NOTICE.—Each subscriber is allowed three lines whole in twelve months. Every exchange must be wholly floral. Insertion not guaranteed in any certain month. Right reserved to exclude any exchange, or cut it down as the exigencies of space demand. All lines over three must be paid for at advertising rates. All letters received should be answered in order to avoid misunderstanding and dissatisfaction.

Mrs. C. O. Litchfield, Box 38, Coventry, Vt., has Lily of the Valley and Garden Hellebore to ex. for Sansevieria, Old Man Cactus or Water Hyacinths.

Mrs. W. C. Amerman, Koshkonong, Mo., will ex. Iris, several colors, for Paeonies and other hardy bulbs.

S. C. Jacobs, Harrison, Kan., has plants of Double Daisy, Old Woman and Bouncing Bet and seeds of annuals to ex. for hardy perennials.

Catharine Shull, North Hampton, Ohio, wishes white Mertensia and white Tradescantia Virginica in exch. Mrs. Ogden, Rochelle Park, N. J., will ex. flower seeds or slips for Bermuda Buttercup Oxalis and Trailing Arbutus; write.

Mrs. V. Seeley, San Lucas, Cal., has seeds of the native California Poppy, large yellow, for any kind of seeds, bulbs, slips or plants.

Nellie Loy, Onley, O. T., will ex. wild flower seeds with persons in other States (especially coast States) and foreign countries; don't write.

Mrs. W. M. Holman, Creston, S. C., will ex. Austria, Italia and other named Cannas for Roman Hyacinths and hardy Lilies; write.

J. Anderson, Box 45, St. Albans, L. I., N. Y., will ex. vines, shrubs and plants for fine Chrysanthemums, Gloxinias, Cinerarias or others.

Mrs. M. E. Richter, Double Horn, Texas, has seeds of Calliopis to ex. for seeds of Pansy, Sweet Peas, Wallflower, Snapdragon, Phlox or Mignonette.

Mrs. W. C. Blackman, Allegan, Mich., will ex. double Hollyhock and Per. Poppy seed for fringed Petunia seed: also bulbs and perennials to ex.; write.

Mrs. Bates, Box 653, Chatham, Ont., Can., will ex. Canada Maple seeds or seedlings for hardy plants or bulbs not in her collection; write.

Mrs. Katie Reeves, Llano, Texas, will ex. Park's Magazine for 1898-1899 and flower and vine seeds for rooted Geraniums and Begonias, any kind; write.

Anna Daniell, Lucile, W. Va., has hardy plants and shrubs to ex. for bulbs and plants.

Mrs. A. S. Fuller, Waterman, Ill., will ex. five slips of Oacti, Cyclamen, Nicotiana or Feverfew plants for an Old Man Cactus (P. senilis).

ICUREFITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

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